THE WATER SPOT 2000

BITS OF INFORMATION FROM THE HAWAI`I SAFE DRINKING WATER BRANCH

Volume 4, Issue 5 August/September 2000 Phone: (808) 586-4258

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATIONS (UCMR), PART 2

The revised Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations will require the monitoring of selected contaminants. So what test do we use and where do these contaminants come from? The following tables contains a listing of the Assessment Monitoring (List 1), Screening Survey (List 2), and Pre-Screening Testing (List 3) contaminants, the analytical methods, and the potential sources of these contaminants.

LIST 1 - Assessment Monitoring (Chemical Contaminants)

CONTAMINANT	ANALYTICAL METHOD	POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
2,4-dinitrotoluene	EPA 525.2	Used in the production of isocyanate and explosives
2,6-dinitrotoluene	EPA 525.2	Used as mixture with 2,4-dinitrotoluene
Acetochlor	EPA 525.2	Herbicide used with cabbage, citrus, coffee, and corn crops
DCPA mono- acid degradate	EPA 515.1, EPA 515.2, D5317-93, AOAC992.32	Degradation product of DCPA, an herbicide used on grasses and weeds with fruit and vegetable crops
DCPA di- acid degradate	EPA 515.1, EPA 515.2, D5317-93, AOAC992.32	Degradation product of DCPA, an herbicide used on grasses and weeds with fruit and vegetable crops
4,4'-DDE	EPA 525.2, EPA 508.1, EPA 525.2, D5475-93, AOAC990.06	Degradation product DDT, a general insecticide
EPTC	EPA 525.2, EPA 507, D5475-93, AOAC991.07	Herbicide used on annual grasses, weeds, in potatoes & corn
Molinate	EPA 525.2, EPA 507, D5475-93, AOAC991.07	Selective herbicide used with rice, controls watergrass
MTBE	EPA 524.2, D5790-95, SM6210D, SM6200B	Octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline
Nitrobenzene	EPA 524.2, D5790-95, SM6210D, SM6200B	Used in the production of aniline, which is used to make dyes, herbicides, and drugs
Perchlorate	EPA 314.0	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant and use in fireworks
Terbacil	EPA 525.2, EPA 507, D5475-93, AOAC 991.07	Herbicide used with sugarcane, alfalfa, and some fruits

LIST 2 - Screening Survey (Microbiological Contaminants)

CONTAMINANT	ANALYTICAL METHOD	POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Aeromonas	EPA 1605	Present in all freshwater and brackish water

LIST 2 - Screening Survey (Chemical Contaminants)

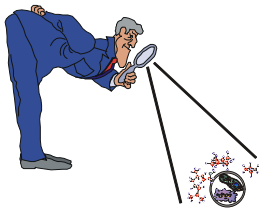
CONTAMINANT	ANALYTICAL METHOD	POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	**EPA 526**	**Used in the production of benzidine & anti-inflammatory drugs**
2-methyl-1-phenol	EPA 528	Released in automobile and diesel exhaust, coal tar and petroleum refining, and wood pulping
2,4-dichlorophenol	EPA 528	Chemical intermediate in herbicide production
2,4-dinitrophenol	EPA 528	Released from mines, metal, and petroleum plants, preservative
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	EPA 528	By-product of fossil fuel burning, used as bactericide and wood/glue preservative
Diazinon	EPA 526	Insecticide used with rice, fruit, vineyards, and corn crops
Disulfoton	EPA 526	Insecticide used with cereal, cotton, tobacco, and potato crop
Fonofos	EPA 526	Soil insecticide used on worms and centipedes
Diuron	EPA 532	Herbicide used to control germinating broadleaf and grass weeds in crops such as sugarcane, pineapple, and alfalfa
Linuron	EPA 532	Herbicide used with corn, soybean, cotton, and wheat crops
Low-Level Nitrobenzene	EPA 526	
Prometon	EPA 526	Herbicide used on annual & perennial weeds and grasses
Terbufos	EPA 526	Insecticide used with corn, sugar beet, and grain sorghum crops
Alachlor ESA	RESERVED	Degradation product of alachlor, an herbicide used with corn, bean, peanut, & soybean crops to control grasses and weeds
Polonium-210	RESERVED	Part of the uranium decay series, naturally occurring
RDX	RESERVED	Used in explosives; ammunition plants

LIST 3 - Pre-Screen Testing (Microorganisms)

CONTAMINANT	ANALYTICAL METHOD	POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Cyanobacteria	RESERVED	(Blue-green algae), other N/A bloom in surface water bodies; produce toxins. Freshwater algae and their toxins
Echoviruses	RESERVED	Fecal sources; hand to mouth transmission
Helicobacter pylori	RESERVED	Fecal sources; hand to mouth transmission
Coxsackieviruses	RESERVED	Fecal sources; hand to mouth transmission
Microsporidia	RESERVED	Occur in rivers, ponds, lakes, and unfiltered water
Calciviruses	RESERVED	Contaminated food and water, raw shellfish
Adenoviruses	RESERVED	Fecal sources; hand to mouth transmission

LIST 3 - Screening Survey (Radiological Contaminants)

CONTAMINANT	ANALYTICAL METHOD	POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Lead-210	RESERVED	Part of the uranium decay series, naturally occurring



Learn more about the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program, what water systems are required to monitor for these unregulated contaminants and what systems were selected by EPA for the small water system monitoring of the unregulated contaminants. In the next issue of "The Water Spot 2000", Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations, Part 3.

The recent threat of Hurricane Daniel to the Hawaiian Islands serves as a warning to all of us, that it is once again hurricane season and we need to be prepared. In past issues of "The Water Spot" newsletters, we published some useful information for water systems and the public with respect to being prepared. As we breathe a sigh of relief, with the passing of "Daniel", we have decided to reprint our previous articles for those of you who missed them the first time and as a reminder for the rest of us.

ATTENTION ALL WATER SYSTEMS: SAFE DRINKING WATER EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ADVISORY

It is once again Hurricane season in Hawaii and all water system owners and operators should be alert to possible emergency situations and be prepared to take appropriate measures should these storms or future storms hit the islands and cause substantial damage to the water systems.

As was learned from experiences with Hurricanes Iwa and Iniki, a wide range of problems occur. Water suppliers should determine how they will address the following situations and any others that may be unique to their system.

(1) Loss of power to run pumps. (Delivery of water to systems, available storage capacity, contacts for power restoration, portable generators number, size, fuel, and capacity, etc.)
(2) Loss of pressure. (Draining of tanks, system susceptibility to backflow conditions, etc.)
(3) Damage to distribution system. (Response to breaks in water mains, damage to storage tanks, etc.)
(4) Intrusion of non-potable water. (Flooding, loss of pressure)
(5) Loss of accessibility to facilities. (Stream overflows, road blockage, etc.)
(6) Loss of communication capabilities.
(7) Identification of a means to determine when water is safe to use when the system is ready for reactivation.
(8) Establishment of lines of communication to be used to notify consumers of water system status.
(9) Identification of alternative sources of water (water hauling capacity, hauler approvals, mobile treatment units, etc.)
(10) Potential hazardous materials release from chemicals used for drinking water disinfection/chlorination.

These possibilities and more should be part of good emergency preparedness planning. Please review your system(s) and local conditions and determine how your water system might be able to respond to these situations should they occur.

HOW CAN THE SAFE DRINKING WATER BRANCH ASSIST?

While the Department of Health has neither the equipment nor the resources to actually "provide" water in an emergency, the Safe Drinking Water Branch can assist in an emergency situation by:

(1) Coordinating with other governmental agencies and the private sector to provide drinking water supplies to areas deprived of such supplies as a result of the emergency.

(2) Sampling and analyzing drinking water supplies to determine the existence and extent of potential contamination of drinking water supplies as a result of the emergency.
(3) Prescribing appropriate procedures to be undertaken by water suppliers and consumers
(4) Aiding water suppliers, if necessary, in notifying consumers regarding the seriousness of the emergency conditions and measures to minimize health risks resulting from the contamination of drinking water.
(5) Determining whether alternative sources of water are safe and whether the means of its transport or delivery have made or are likely to make the water unsafe when delivered for consumption.

In meeting our responsibilities, the Department of Health will:
(1) Work with the Civil Defense Agency (CDA) to determine priorities, resource allocation, and activities in consultation with appropriate DOH personnel.
(2) Coordinate primarily with state and county CDA and county Department of Water's for necessary alternative water supplies and equipment to ensure supplies as requested by the county or as needed.
(3) Sample and analyze drinking water supplies as requested by the county or as needed.
(4) Determine the health risks posed by drinking water as requested by the county or as needed.
(5) Inform water suppliers and consumers of appropriate measures to minimize health risks resulting from drinking water.
(6) Cooperate with CDA and water suppliers in notifying the public (by police and fire department public address systems, radio and television announcements, newspapers, or other appropriate means) of necessary public health protection measures to be taken regarding drinking water.

The Safe Drinking Water Branch will be working with the local Civil Defense Agency to issue advisories on water quality based on the information we receive. Further, we will be available for technical assistance and will be attempting to secure back-up analytical capacity to clear water systems which needed to issue boil water and disinfection advisories.

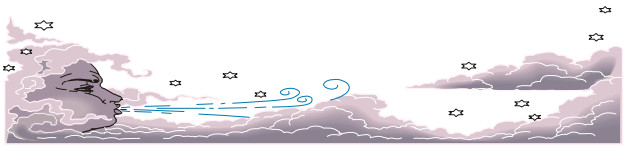
IN CASE OF EMERGENCIES - WHAT CONSUMERS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DRINKING WATER.

Consumers should be prepared for emergency situations by storing a five days supply of drinking water. In calculating the five day water supply for a family, assume each person will use two quarts of water per day. Consumers may wish to buy bottled water (which should be replaced every 6-12 months) or store water in a clean, non-corrosive, non-breakable covered container. Consumers may also want to fill their tub or other large containers for storage of water for sanitary purposes, etc.

Consumers should listen to the radio for Civil Defense reports on any need to limit or conserve water use, areas where water has become contaminated and unsafe to use for drinking, cooking, or sanitary purposes, how to purify water if a drinking water advisory is given to disinfect tap water, and locations of alternative water supplies.

Do not use streams or surface water for drinking. The water may pose a potential danger by being contaminated with bacteria or chemicals.

If a drinking water advisory is given to disinfect water from the tap, instructions will be given on the proper procedures for disinfecting water.



<u>The three articles above are from</u>:

"The Water Spot", Volume 1, Issue 3, August/September 1997

PREPARING FOR AN EMERGENCY - ITS NOT JUST FOR HURRICANE SEASON!!

It is once again Hurricane season in Hawaii and all water system owners and operators should be alert to possible emergency situations and be prepared to take appropriate measures should a storm hit the islands and cause substantial damage to the water systems.

But emergencies are not just limited to hurricane season. According to Title 11 Department of Health Chapter 19 - Emergency Plan for Safe Drinking Water, there are two types of emergencies that can occur. "Type A" emergencies are major state of county

disasters such as tsunamis, earthquakes, volcano eruptions, floods, or hurricanes. While "Type B" emergencies are limited situations affecting only local areas or water systems, such as droughts, major contamination of a water system's basic water source, major destruction or impairment of a system's physical facilities which substantially interferes with quality of water delivered to the public. Recent weather conditions have resulted in droughts on the islands of Hawai`i and Maui and events at the airport's interisland cargo and FAA tower facilities have shown that emergencies are not limited to major disasters, but can result from smaller and just as significant events that can affect the quality of our water supplies.

Are we prepared for an emergency? Chapter 19 requires all public water systems to prepare an emergency plan to response to emergencies or disasters involving drinking water systems. the plan should contain the following information:

For Type A and Type B emergencies - county water systems

(1) All state and county government agencies in Hawaii shall have an emergency response plan to deal with drinking water problems.
(2) Each county department of water supply shall have a plan, updated at least yearly, that includes designation of key personnel and contact numbers; list of resources (manpower, equipment, and facilities); designation of supporting agencies and utilities; description of alert procedures; responsibilities of specified department staff members; and methods of communication to be utilized in an emergency. Plan must be filed with the DOH - SDWB.
(3) State and county Civil Defense Agencies shall develop and maintain preparedness plans that establish the emergency responsibilities and functions of the government agencies which will provide disaster assistance.
(4) Plans shall provide for emergency public notification and information procedures coordinated with the civil defense system, the civ-alert emergency radio, television announcements, and the use of fire and police department mobile public address systems as appropriate and necessary.

For Type A and Type B emergencies - private water systems

(1) Private water systems shall respond to emergency situations to the extent of their ability, recognizing that private water systems may lack the proper and necessary resources.
(2) The primary initial support will be from the county department of water supply, with resources from other public and private agencies utilized as necessary. Provisions of certain types of assistance by a county CDA to private water suppliers may first require a declaration of emergency by the county mayor.
(3) Many private water suppliers have contracts and informal arrangements with public agencies and can secure emergency assistance by these means.

Please review your system's plan to ensure that it is up-to-date and implementable should an emergency situation occur.

WHAT CONSUMERS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DRINKING WATER IN AN EMERGENCY

How much water do I need?

Consumers should ensure a safe supply of water for emergency use, by storing at least 2 quarts of water per person per day that you expect the emergency to last. In other words, a supply of two gallons of water per person should last for about 4 days.

Don't wait to store water supplies. It would be wise to clean the containers you will be using to store water ahead of time. Once you have been advised to store water, it would be best not to wait until the last minute as many other people will also be trying to draw water at the same time.

How can I disinfect my water for drinking?

If the water system did not have any main breaks or loss of water pressure, the water quality can generally be assumed to be safe for drinking. Otherwise, any water that will be used for drinking, cooking, or brushing the teeth should be properly disinfected before use.

Consumers should listen to the radio for advisories on the areas where water has become contaminated and unsafe to drink. Follow directions and advisories from your water purveyors, Civil Defense, or the Health Department on disinfecting water and/or the locations of alternative water supplies.

Should there be any concerns over the safety of the potable water, the following may be considered for disinfecting water:

HEAT

1. Strain the water through a clean cloth into a container to remove any sediment or floating matter.
2. Boil the water vigorously for 2 to 3 minutes.
3. Allow the water to cool. The flat taste caused by boiling water is easily removed by adding a pinch of salt to each quart of boiled water or pour the water back and forth from one clean container to another

.

CHEMICAL TREATMENT

When boiling is not possible, chemical disinfection should be used. The two chemicals commonly used are chlorine and iodine. Strain the water as in step 1 above and purify with chlorine or iodine as follows:

1. **Chlorine** - Any household bleach solution that contains hypochlorite may be used for disinfection. The strength of the solution is given on the label. Use the following table to determine the amount of chlorine to add per quart of water.

CHLORINE BLEACH DOSAGE FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES

AVAILABLE CHLORINE	DROPS PER QUART OF CLEAN WATER[1]
1%	10
4 - 6%	2
7 - 10%	1

[1] Double amount for turbid or colored water.

The treated water should be mixed thoroughly and allowed to stand for 30 minutes. The water should have a slight chlorine odor; if not, repeat the dosage and allow the water to stand for an additional 15 minutes. If the treated water has too strong a chlorine taste, it can be made more palatable by allowing the water to stand exposed to the air for a few hours or by pouring it from one clean container to another several times.

2. **Iodine** - Common household iodine from the medicine chest or first aid kit package may be used to disinfect water. Add five drops of 2 percent United States Pharmacopeia (U.S.P.) tincture of iodine to each quart of clear water. For turbid water add 10 drops and let the solution stand for at least 30 minutes.

The two articles above are from:

"The Water Spot", Volume 2, Issue 6, July/August 1998

UPDATE ON THE RADIONUCLIDE RULE

In the April 21, 2000 Federal Register, the United States Environmental Protection Agency published a notice of data availability (NODA) regarding the agency's information related to updating of the 1991 radionuclides proposal. In the notice, EPA presents its case for retaining the current standards for radium, beta, photon emitters, and gross alpha. EPA also identifies three options for new uranium standard of 20, 40 , or 80 ug/L (and 20, 40, and 80 pCi/L). Radium 224 would presently remain as part of the gross alpha standard with the possibility of being regulated separately in the future.

EPA is also recommending changes in the collection and analysis of gross alpha samples. The recommendation would be for samples to be analyzed within 48-72 hours of sample collection in order to capture radium 224. This is only a recommendation (and is not being required), otherwise the analytical method remains the same as those proposed in 1991 (which permits a six-month holding time with annual compositing allowed).

For more information about the notice of data availability (NODA) for the proposed updating of the Radionuclide Rule, visit the EPA website <www.usepa.gov/fedrgstr> or contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Drinking Water Distribution System Operators Training Course

In an effort to improve the "capacity" of existing water systems, the Department of Health sponsored basic training courses for water distribution system operators. Since the startup of training in February 2000, Glenn Johansen of the Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)has conducted courses in Hilo, Kona, Wailuku, Lihue, Kaunakakai, and Pearl City. As of June 30, 2000, almost 250 distribution system operators throughout the state attended the training sessions and took the "preliminary" certification examination administered on the last day. We are expecting that an additional 160+ operators will complete the course and examination at the conclusion of this initial training effort.

The Safe Drinking Water Branch would like to commend the water systems who allowed their personnel to attend this five-day training course. It appears that only the following public water systems have not yet participated, either by sending their employees or their contracted operators to the course:

Public Water System No. 304, Hawaii Country Club
Public Water System No. 328, Dairy Company

Frequently Asked Questions About the Training Course and the "Retroactive or Preliminary Certification Examination"

Can I still register for the training course?

NO. Please note that registration ended on May 31, 2000. Based on the volume of registration forms received and the extended length of the registration period (six months), the Department of Health decided that the last session, tentatively scheduled for Pearl City in December 2000, and for which no applications were received, will be canceled. At this point in time, all of the remaining sessions are essentially filled. In the meantime, the Department of Health is exploring other possible training activities.

Note: If you have registered but for some reason or other, have yet to submit the $20 examination fee (cashier's check or money order payable to "AWWA, Hawaii Section"), PLEASE do so as soon as possible.

How will I know if I am registered? OR Which session am I registered to attend?

The Safe Drinking Water Branch will be faxing confirmation notices, with the names of the registered applicants, to the public water systems approximately two to three weeks prior to each upcoming session. As seating for each session is limited and the certification examinations must be prepared in advance, we must require that you attend the session for which you have been confirmed. Those who have requested to be place on a wait list for a specific session will be notified **only** if there is space available.

How will I know if I have passed the examination?

The Safe Drinking Water Branch will notify each person of their test results, in writing, after the scores have been issued by the Association of Boards of Certification (ABC).

Am I now certified since I completed the course and passed the examination?

No. Presently, there are no rules regulating the certification of distribution system operators (DSOs).

The current version of Chapter 11-25, "Rules Relating to Certification of Operating Personnel in Water Treatment Plants," only addresses water treatment plant operators (WTPOs). Please note that Chapter 11-25, is being revised to include rules for the certification of water distribution system operators. The Department of Health is working with the Board of Certification for

Operating Personnel in Water Treatment Plants, the statewide stakeholders group, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, to develop the requirements.

Once Chapter 11-25 is amended to address water distribution system operators, will I automatically be certified if I completed the course and passed the examination?

No. While the proposed revisions to Chapter 11-25, will recognize those distribution system operators who passed the examination (score of 70 or higher), each person must submit an application for certification, which clearly demonstrates that the individual has met the work experience requirements to qualify for certification in this way. It is anticipated that these revisions to Chapter 11-25 will become effective sometime next year.

If I failed the examination given in an earlier session, can I take the examination again in a later session?

No. The primary purpose of this part of our capacity development program was to provide badly needed training for existing public water system operators. If we were to allow multiple attempts to pass the examination offered through this training course, we would be changing the focus of the program. We would expect that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, and possibly the Board of Certification, would no longer be willing to allow any course participant to be certified through the process described in the previous response.

What happens if I do not pass the examination offered through this training course?

You will have to wait until Chapter 11-25 is revised to require certified drinking water distribution system operators. The Board of Certification will then be able to offer and administer the certification examinations for water distribution system operators. Please note that it is uncertain exactly when, where, and how often the future distribution system operator certification examinations will be offered.

In addition, existing water distribution operators with at least one year of experience may qualify for conditional certification. Conditional certification will only be valid for two (2) years. During this time, the operator will be given up to four (4) attempts at passing the examination, **if** the exam is offered twice a year. Please note that the proposed rule changes must still go through the public hearing process and are subject to change.

What can I do to improve my chances at passing the examination the next time?

The AWWA video shown during the training course gives the most practical advice we can pass on.

- Begin studying for the examinations now.
- One of the best ways is to read and study reference books like the manuals provided through the course. Studying together in groups is often beneficial and has appeared to be very helpful for operators with the Maui and Hawaii Departments of Water Supply.
- Take practice exams like those found in the AWWA's Operator Certification Study Guide (approximately $25 through AWWA). Books like the AWWA study guide will familiarize you with the kinds of questions asked (most were taken from the Association of Boards of Certification) and help identify areas where you need to study more.
- When taking a practice exam, try to take it under the same type of conditions that the actual exam would be given under. Eliminate any distractions and time yourself to see if you are able to average less than two minutes per question.
- When using a calculator for practice problems and the actual exam, use one that you are quite familiar with. It is not advisable to borrow one just before the exam and have to learn how to use it during the exam. The time saved can be used to complete the exam and perhaps revisit exam questions or problems that need reviewing.
- Whatever method of study or preparation you may choose, it is important not to wait until just before the exam to prepare yourself. GOOD LUCK!

REMINDER: 2nd CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT WERE DUE ON JULY 1, 2000

Just a reminder that the deadline for providing this year's consumer confidence report to water customers has now passed.

(1) CCRs must be prepared and distributed to customers by: **JULY 1, 2000**
(2) Certification of CCR preparation and distribution must be submitted to SDWB by: **OCTOBER 1, 2000**

IMPORTANT NOTE: The regulations require that you submit a copy of your Consumer Confidence Report to the Safe Drinking Water Branch at the same time that it is distributed to your consumers. Please send your CCRs to: Safe Drinking Water Branch, 919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 308, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, Attention: Nora Macariola-See.

If you have any questions regarding the CCR , please contact the Safe Drinking Water Branch office in Honolulu at 586-4258 or call direct from your island on our toll-free numbers, ext. 64258: 974-4000 from Hawai`i, 984-2400 from Maui, 274-3141 from Kaua`i and 1-800-468-4644 from Moloka`i and Lana`i.

NEWSRelease

Trace amounts of contaminants found in drinking water systems

Levels do not exceed drinking water standards and do not represent a health threat.

During routine sampling of drinking water systems across the state, the Department of Health (DOH) has found trace amounts of the contaminants atrazine and 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP), in separate water systems. None of the chemicals discovered were at levels that exceed drinking water standards.

Hawaii Department of Water Supply, Hakalau-Wailea system. The herbicide atrazine was confirmed in samples collected from the Hakalau well at the Hakalau-Wailea water system. The concentration of atrazine was 0.19 micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb), well below the state and federal maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 3 ppb.

Honolulu Board of Water Supply, Waipio Heights I Pump 1 and Kauai Department of Water, Puhi Well 4. Trace levels of TCP were detected in samples collected from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply's Waipio Heights I Pump 1 well. TCP was detected at 0.08 ppb, well below the state MCL of 0.8 ppb. TCP was a contaminant of soil fumigants that were used in pineapple fields in Hawaii. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not currently regulate TCP, so there is no federal MCL for this contaminant.

TCP was also confirmed in samples collected from the Kauai Department of Water's Puhi Well 4 well. The concentration of TCP was 0.12 ppb, well below the state MCL.

While none of these findings represent a health threat, the DOH will continue to monitor these sources to ensure that public health is not compromised.

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TO RECEIVE "THE WATER SPOT 2000" by e-mail, please send us your e-mail address along with your preference of formats. The formats that are available are (1) WordPerfect 6 or higher; and (2) .pdf E-mail your request to: TheWaterSpot2000@aol.com

SDWB BITS FAREWELL TO DOH COMMUNICATION OFFICER

On May 31, 2000, the Department of Health bit farewell to Patrick Johnston. For the past several years, Patrick has served as the Department of Health's Communications Officer. Over the past years, Patrick has dealt with the various issues that have involved (plagued) the department (such as mental health, illness outbreaks, food and product recalls, and drinking water contamination – just to name a few!!)

Patrick has been instrumental to the Safe Drinking Water Branch's efforts to get the public aware and involved in drinking water issues. Over the years, he has assisted us with various press releases ranging from notifying the public about drinking water contamination to informing people about informational meetings, assisted us in reviewing and editing "The Water Spot" newsletter, and also in trying to get the SDWB website off the ground (so far we've only learned how to flap our wings or was that honk our horns.)

The Safe Drinking Water Branch wished Patrick the best in his future endeavors. You will be missed, by me anyway.
The Editor

NOTE: Janice Okubo, has been selected as the new Communication Office for the Department of Health. Welcome aboard Janice, we forward to working with you on our various drinking water public information activities.

Staff News

At its recently completed Annual Conference, Stuart Yamada, Engineering Section Supervisor with the Safe Drinking Water Branch was introduced on the Board of the Hawaii Section of the AWWA. Stuart was installed on the Board as the new Government Trustee replacing Bill Wong (Chief of the Safe Drinking Water Branch). According to Bill, "enough is enough – time to move on!!!." ***Congratulations, Stuart***.

On June 19, 2000, Michael Miyahira joined the Engineering Section of the Safe Drinking Water Branch. Michael will be taking over the responsibilities for implementing the Disinfection By-Products Rule, the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Rule, and other duties within the Engineering Section. Michael previously worked for Akinaka & Associates in the area of water systems. ***Welcome aboard, Michael!!!*** NOTE: Michael is also AWWA Conference Chairperson, contact him if you would like to participate in the planning of the 2001 AWWA Hawaii Section Annual Conference.

At the Annual Service Award ceremony held on June 23, 2000 at the State Capitol, Donald Yasutake, an engineer with the Engineering Section of the Safe Drinking Water Branch was awarded a Sustained Superior Performance Award. Donald for the past few years has been working to ensure water system compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule, as well as in the development and implementation of the Capacity Development Program. As part of the Capacity Development Program, Donald was instrumental in arranging the "Distribution System Operator Certification Training" courses being conducted statewide by the Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC).
Congratulations, Donald on a job well done!!!

The Water Spot 2000 is published by the Safe Drinking Water Branch, Environmental Management Division of the Hawai`i State Department of Health and is distributed to water purveyors, water system operators, staff, consultants, and other interested parties.

The Water Spot 2000 may also be viewed on the Safe Drinking Water Branch's web site at: http://www.hawaii.gov/health/eh/sdwb

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Please send your suggestions, ideas, questions or comments to:

THE WATER SPOT 2000
Safe Drinking Water Branch
State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 308
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

OR

Fax us at (808) 586-4370, Attn: "THE WATER SPOT 2000"

SDWB WEB SITE:
http://www.hawaii.gov/health/eh/sdwb
HISWAP WEB SITE:
http://www.aloha.net/~will/hiswap.html

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